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ARGENTINE, PARAGUAYAN MINISTERS DISCUSS YACYRETA

PY282328 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1650 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (NA)--Delfin Ugarte Centurion, Paraguayan industry and commerce minister, revealed that he has come to an agreement with Jose Martinez de Hoz, Argentine economy minister, regarding the "implementation of the Yacyreta project," and about taking into account "the genuine concern of the Paraguayans--that is, the reduction of the area of their territory to be flooded." The two ministers also agree on immediately starting meetings that will study "the final layout of the dam and the matter of compensation."

Ugarte Centurion made these remarks during an exclusive interview with NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS at noon today after a 3-hour meeting the two ministers held this morning. Martinez de Hoz, who did not go to his office today because he has a cold, met the Paraguayan minister at his home.

At the end of the meeting, Ugarte Centurion, who was accompanied by Paraguayan Ambassador Antonio Masulli Fuster, agreed to brief NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS on the results obtained to date during his visit to Argentina. He said: "I have come to Argentina to discuss several matters concerning the joint Paraguayan-Argentine commission for economic cooperation. The members of my party have been working with officials of the Economy Ministry for several days.

"I have also been charged to hold talks with Martinez de Hoz regarding the Yacyreta binational enterprise," he revealed. "I have been instructed to inform the Argentine Government that the Paraguayan Government's position regarding the Yacyreta project is, in the first place, to carry out the construction of this enterprise." The Paraguayan minister asserted that "carrying out this project is a firm decision." He added: "In the second place, the Paraguayan Government reconfirms its concern that an enterprise of such importance should take into account the possibility of reducing the flooded area in its territory." Ugarte Centurion added: "I have also come to make other proposals, and all of them were discussed during the meeting I had with Martinez de Hoz, which lasted for more than 3 hours." Answering a question, he explained that "the meeting lasted so long because we not only discussed subjects regarding our economic relations, we also discussed our overall relationship." In this respect he said: "We discussed several subjects which concern various countries, some of which require economic, technical, or political decisions."

As a result of the meeting, Ugarte stated, "The Argentine Government, through its spokesman, Martinez de Hoz, indicated that it agrees to carry out the Yacyreta project. The government also agrees to take into account the genuine concern of the Paraguayan Government for a reduction of the area to be flooded in its territory and to begin immediately the appropriate contacts to study two basic subjects: the final layout of the dam and the subject of compensation. That means that here today we have laid the basis so that the technical teams of the two governments can meet as soon as possible in Asuncion or the Argentine capital to immediately study the final problems which at this time, up to a point, are hindering the beginning of the Yacyreta binational complex."

PERONIST LEADERS DETAINED BY POLICE

PY290339 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0325 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jun (NA)--Police sources have reported that Peronist leaders Guillermo Hermida and Adrian Amoeda, indoctrination secretary of the Justicialist national council and youth leader, respectively, were detained tonight. They were detained as they were leaving a party study center located at 1720 Sarmiento St, which will soon be dedicated, and taken to the fifth police precinct.

CONDITIONS GIVEN FOR RECOGNIZING NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

PY281249 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Brazilian Government will not yet recognize the government junta of the opposition in Nicaragua which is currently (?headquartered) in Costa Rica. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas stated that this position is based on the terms of the resolution approved by the OAS. He added: Brazil demands three indispensable conditions to recognize a government: control over the territory, effective constitution of a government, and respect for the international commitments previously signed by the respective country.

TRADE CONTRACTS BEING NEGOTIATED WITH POLAND

PY290120 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Jun 79 p 27 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--After meeting with Polish Foreign Trade Minister Jerzy Olszewski, Transport Minister Elizeu Rezende announced here yesterday that Poland will buy 13 Brazilian ships valued at $110 million. In return, beginning in 1981, Brazil will receive four special Polish ships which will cost $52 million, two being of the "semi-container" type and two of the "roll-on-roll-off" type for hauling cargo on trucks. Negotiations are now at the final state and contracts will be signed within 10 days. The Brazilian ships will be built by the Emaq and Ebin-So shipyards in Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul, respectively. Minister Rezende noted that ten ships will have a displacement of 8,200 tons each and the remaining three--to be built by Emaq--will have a displacement of 37,500 tons each.

At the meeting held at the Transport Ministry the Polish Government also offered to continue to supply rails and several other items related to the railway sector. Minister Rezende stated, however, that the Brazilian position is to continue to comply with priorities in this sector by giving preference to national manufacturers, and only after doing this will it purchase foreign products. He admitted, however, that Brazil will have to buy rails to modernize suburban trains and the railroads linking steel centers and soybean production sectors. In a statement made at the Transport Ministry, Minister Olezewski announced that as Polish foreign trade minister he will discuss with Brazilian Agriculture Minister Delfim Neto the purchase of agricultural products for the next 6 years. He said: "In the agricultural sector, our purchases may gradually reach $1 billion."

Cooperation between the two countries in three major areas--exchange of raw material, transport and agriculture--was also discussed with the Brazilian Government by the team of Polish experts. The Poles have also pointed out the possibility of technical cooperation in industrial sectors, emphasizing the transfer of technology in the area of coal mining. Olszewski, who came to Brazil for commercial talks in 1976, said: "We came to Brazil to continue our dialog with the new government."

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS DISCUSS AMNESTY PROPOSAL

PY280248 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] The amnesty proposal submitted by President Figueiredo to Congress was received this afternoon at the office of Senate President Luiz Viana Filho. The proposal was accompanied by a preamble in which the president states the objectives of the action.

Senator Jarbas Passarinho, leader of the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] in the Senate, emphasized both the president's decision to promote national conciliation and full democracy and his assertion that the proposal is more comprehensive than that proposed by the opposition. He noted that the proposal goes back as far as the prerevolutionary period, retroactively to the last amnesty decreed in 1961, excluding only terrorists and those punished for administrative dishonesty. Passarinho made it clear that the majority bloc is determined to oppose any amendment designed to distort the proposal, either by attempting to restrain it or by proposing initiatives aimed at exaggeratedly extending its scope of action. Senator Paulo Brossard, leader of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], questioned President Figueiredo's message to Congress. He expressed his surprise over Figueiredo's assertion that the country is enjoying full democracy while the April package is in force. He said one may concede that there has in fact been a loosening of the executive branch's arbitrary powers, but it is something entirely different to talk about full democracy.

Regarding President Figueiredo's assertion that the revolution has introduced major institutional reforms in the country, Brossard noted that these were in fact major disastrous reforms. He reasserted that up to now he has not had a chance to learn about the government's proposal, noting the government would not have given any special concession had it inquired about the opposition's viewpoint on this matter. Senator Passarinho also stated that the amnesty proposed today by the government, being of a general nature, will benefit Leonel Brizola, Luiz Carlos Prestes, Francisco Juliao and Miguel Arraes.

In reply to Deputy Nelson Marchezan, ARENA leader in the Chamber of Deputies, MDB leader Freitas Nobre said that truth would not be honored if the opposition claimed it was not happy with the amnesty proposal submitted to Congress by the government, despite its being a restrictive one, because the opposition could not disagree on a proposal originated by its cadres, by the Brazilian Bar Association, union organizations, students, intellectuals and by the church, especially considering that both the MDB and the Brazilian people have endured arrests and persecution in the struggle for amnesty. Freitas Nobre noted, however, that the MDB cannot remain silent in the face of the restrictions of the government proposal, particularly since the MDB proposal was much more comprehensive because it returned to the National Congress the power to grant political amnesty. He said that the deadline of 31 December 1978 is a factor of limitation since it is well known that many persons were tried after this date under the national security law and, therefore, will not be amnestied. He added that the MDB will propose amendments designed to make the proposal more comprehensive in keeping with the Brazilian tradition on amnesty.

Guimaraes, Prestes, Brizola Comments

PY281525 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Radio Bandeirantes will now listen to national MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] President Ulysses Guimaraes regarding the amnesty bill which was published recently.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the amnesty bill, Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes?

[Answer] The bill has already been sent to the National Congress, and after a brief and rapid analysis, I want to express that it does not meet the MDB's commitment to the interests of the nation. The amnesty bill is very limited, discriminatory and restricted, while it should it be broad because if there is, or there was violence in some cases, there was also violence practiced by state security agents. What we desire, therefore--interpreting the desire of the nation--is forgiveness, amnesty in all cases.

The amnesty bill presented to Congress also benefits Luis Carlos Prestes [PCE secretary general]. After 15 years without talking over radio or television, Prestes, who is in Moscow, also expressed his opinion through Radio Bandeirantes on the amnesty bill. [begin recorded report]

[Question] Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party, you are now speaking to Radio Bandeirantes. What is your opinion regarding the amnesty bill?

[Answer] It is very difficult to fathom the government's intention. The government has issued only a restricted amnesty. We, the Brazilian people, struggle for a broad, general and unrestricted amnesty, for all those who had been punished illegally and based on a national security law, which is unlawful, anachronistic reactionary and [words indistinct], adversely affecting Brazilians punished by those courts, or Brazilians threatened with [words indistinct], because of freedom. President Figueiredo then intends to give freedom to all, and the partial amnesty would be the first step, but we will continue fighting for a general, broad and unrestricted amnesty.

[Question] In your particular case, Mr Prestes, do you intend to return to Brazil, or do you have some other plan? How do you see your own particular case?

[Answer] There is no Brazilian outside the country who would not like to return to Brazil. All of us who are far away would like to return to our fatherland, to our nation.

This is (Roberto d'Avila) with an exclusive report for Radio Bandeirantes. [end recorded report]

Another person benefiting from the amnesty bill is former Rio Grande do Sul Governor Leonel Brizola, who during a recent interview, expressed his ideas on the amnesty bill presented yesterday.

[Begin recorded Brizola interview] I am for a broad and unrestricted amnesty. I think that would be a great and generous act, an act without limitations, which is what benefits the Brazilian tradition, and which is what our country really needs as an unpolluted sanitizing measure, a peace-making measure in national life, seeking democratic normalization. Now, if tomorrow, this partial democratizing measure is used as another step, as a link in a chain of positive and specific measures toward democracy, I think it will be well received, because the country's democratization process will not come all at once. It will come through a lengthy process which must be as fast as possible. [end recorded report]

Itamaraty feels that the amnesty bill, which will benefit approximately 5,300 persons, will have favorable repercusions abroad. This statement was made by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who said that the amnesty bill will facilitate foreign policy because it reflects quite a favorable image of the country.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM IMPORTS--At a lecture during a national symposium on conventional and alternative energy sources sponsored by the Mines and Energy Commission in the Chamber of Deputies, Industry, and Commerce Minister Joao Camillo Penna has stated that Brazilian petroleum imports will reach $12 billion yearly within the next few years. He took the opportunity to stress the national alcohol program implemented by the government. He said that although alcohol is today more expensive than gasoline, the government is aware that the alcohol program must be developed on a priority basis. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY]

CUBILLOS REASSERTS NATION'S POSITION ON NICARAGUA

PY282150 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos has reasserted that Chile's position on the Nicaraguan issue is quite clear. He explained that Chile's position, which was disclosed last week and explained by Chilean Ambassador Pedro Daza at the OAS meeting, is based on principles and cannot be taken, as many people have, as a pro-Somoza attitude. He noted: It is not the first time Chile has voted with the minority to defend principles. He added that Chile will maintain its mission in Nicaragua because there are humanitarian activities to be carried out.

LEIGH CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT FOR SUSPENDING HOY

PY281902 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1659 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jun (LATIN)--Gen Gustavo Leigh (ret), former member of the military junta, criticized the government today for the closure for 2 months of the opposition magazine HOY.

The former Chilean Air Force commander made this statement in a letter he addressed to HOY magazine editor Emilio Filippi which was disclosed by the local press.

The government ordered the suspension of this magazine last Friday on charges of breaking the present political recess which has been in force for 6 months by publishing interviews with Chilean socialist leaders in exile Clodomiro Almeyda and Carlos Altamirano.

According to General Leigh this decision "once again shows the political shortsightedness and erroneous concept of authority which is afflicting our government leaders."

General Leigh was a member of the government junta until October 1978 when he was discharged from his post for criticizing the government in an interview he granted a foreign magazine.

BRIEFS

PRC AID IN FARMING--It has been reported that the PRC will aid Chilean farmers in rice farming. Chile exported 10,000 tons of rice last year totaling $1.8 million, and so far this year it has exported 12,000 tons totaling $3.94 million. Since the quality and quantity of rice must be improved, the PRC will offer aid in rice farming and harvesting. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY]

NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR--During a rally in the Talca main plaza President Augusto Pinochet disclosed yesterday that he was appointed Col Sergio Perez Hormazabal as the new military governor for the Maule region. Colonel Perez is the present Economy Ministry under secretary. He replaces Col Patricio Gualda Tiefaine. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Jun 79 PY]

ABC COLOR ADVOCATES OAS INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PY281848 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "America and Nicaragua"]

[Text] It is obvious to all men of good will that Nicaragua's agony must be ended. No principle can take precedence over survival, and the Nicaraguan holocaust--which has reached intolerable extremes--places survival at stake and thus puts all civilized nations in a bind.

However, words will not put an end to a struggle in which hatred grows every day and is bound to sow seeds of vengeance and retaliation which will remain alive for a long time. It is evident that regardless of who the winner is, the tragedy will continue: If Somoza's tyranny wins once again there will be brutal repression; if the Sandinistas win the vengeance might reach Iranian levels. The loser will be the common Nicaraguan, the innocent victim caught in the cogs of the struggle which could have been avoided.

The OAS has a purpose. It is not a lyrical, romantic or aimless entity. It exists because it is believed that its actions will serve some purpose, that its word has some weight, that its decisions have supranational validity. The very decision to create the OAS implicity accepted the possibility of an intervention under certain conditions. These conditions are present in Nicaragua.

Somoza cannot go on tearing Nicaragua apart merely because he can take advantage of a military force which seems to take his side rather than the nation's. On the other hand, we must not forget that behind Somoza's resistance and the everpresent and legitimate desire for freedom is hidden the shadow of a tyranny similar to Somoza's, who has done his best to emulate the Red dictatorship. Communism is not an intangible phantom created by the imagination. It exists, it is powerful and it has strong claws that it is always ready to use. Wherever it has established itself, it has oppressed and destroyed everything else, every institution of freedom. Thus, what solution is there other than the intervention of American countries, acting like brothers to stop the struggle and facilitate the installation of a democratic and decent government in Nicaragua?

If it is possible to watch unmoved as a people are torn apart or as they disappear into the abyss of tyranny, it is no longer possible to speak of the brotherhood of principle, identical goals, or anything like that. An intervention is perpetrated by action but also by the lack of it. If such is the case, then one must be consistent and remain aloof from all organizations which have objectives similar to the OAS and clearly state one's unwillingness to participate in anything.

America must save Nicaragua, or it will lose itself.

RESOLUTION CLOSING PAPERS CALLED UNCONSTITIONAL

PY281307 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "An Unconstitutional Resolution of the Interior Ministry"]

[Text] On 18 June the Interior Minister issued Resolution No 435, which ordered the suspension of the publication and distribution of the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA for 30 days.

This resolution has no valid legal grounds, and it is necessary to point this out clearly, because the question contained in this ministerial resolution is connected with some of the most important rights which are included in the constitution of the country. On the other hand, to remain silent with regard to Resolution No 435 could be interpreted as a tacit approval of the theory that inspires it and as a consequence, establish a precedent which, notwithstanding, is completely unacceptable.

The constitution is clear: It guarantees, in a special way, all rights related to press activities. To that effect, as well as referring in a special way to the freedom of ideas, opinion, expression and information, it adds--as if all this were not enough--that "the practice of journalism in all its aspects will be free," and in the same way it guarantees that "no law which limits or prevents" the freedom of expression or of information will be issued.

This does not mean that the constitution does not impose any restriction on the press. As a matter of fact, restrictions do exist, but they refer only to forbidding the incitement of "hatred among Paraguayans" and "class struggle," to "encouraging crime and violence," to "publishing immoral articles," and to the "existence of a press without responsible management."

However, among all the restrictions included in the constitution, the only one that really matters now is the one which concerns the incitement of hatred among Paraguayans, because this is the only restriction referred to in Resolution No 435.

What is this incitement of hatred among Paraguayans about? So far, neither the constitution nor any law explains it, but at any rate, it should be pointed out that the person who has the right to criticize, stating the facts that move him to make his criticism and the reasons supporting it, could never appear to be "inciting hatred among Paraguayans." Moreover, it could not even appear that the person insulting a fellow citizen could commit this violation as he, in any case, would only be creating a personal problem with the offended person, and at the most he would be heading for a lawsuit. Regarding the censorship concerning the official behavior of public servant, it does not seem to indicate "the inciting of hatred among Paraguayans" either. Article 75 of the constitution, which refers to this kind of censorship, does not even give hint of it. And even if a person were to misinform or lie when criticizing, stating facts which he hnows are false, he would not necessarily be inciting hatred among Paraguayans.

If real incitement of hatred among Paraguayans is intended, the public pronouncements undoubtedly should aim at the collapse of national unity to divide the country into factions which would view each other with hatred. That is, such publications should be capable of creating an especially pervicious collective state of mind, favorable to all those actions typical of hatred. The preaching itself of a political rival would not be enough--and cannot be enough, without the risk of abolishing democracy--and less still with one or another subjective emphasis made when releasing information.

Those who with their preaching--that is to say, by means of a long term action--deny o other compatriots the title of Paraguayans for some arbitrary or discriminatory reason or who try--violating the principle of equality--to give them more obligations and fewer rights than they themselves have, or that have them made outcasts or persecuted them without any reason would fall under the constitutional punishment. These, then, would be the ones who really incite hatred.

According to this concept, it is evident that Resolution No 435 does not even identify a valid reason for the order against the aforementioned newspapers.

More can be said about this matter. For instance, the current interior minister, as a member of the constituent assembly, in the session which took place on 7 August 1967 when Article No 72 of the constitution was discussed, stated in the text of this article, "there cannot be a repetition of Decree No 4,447 of 1940...which indicated that it is prohibited to publish and distribue any kind of political document which could in any way disrupt public peace; to publish in the press articles of the same nature; and that controversies of a personal or political nature are prohibited," firmly concluding that "this is what will not be allowed" because "neither the lay, the decree, nor the resolution will be able to limit or prevent the right established in this article."

Finally, it should be pointed out that in the constitution there is no article which entitled the Interior Ministry nor any other power to apply punishment such as that ordered by Resolution No 435. Only the law can take care--as it does--of defending the honor of the individual and, as it should be regarding the prohibition of inciting hatred among Paraguayans, of establishing, in every case, which punishment should be applied. The task of applying the punishment should be an exclusive prerogative of the judicial branch, and of course, the principle of self-defense during the trial should be observed.

REQUEST FOR REVIEW OF PAPERS' CLOSURE UNANSWERED

PY282348 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jun 79 p 12 PY

[Editorial: "An Unresolved Request for Reconsideration"]

[Excerps] All resolutions approved by the administration must be based on reasons. If this is a valid premise--which we suppose it is--each administrative resolution must be viewed as the result of a thought process which has led the person who approved it to the conviction that his decision is necessary and just.

Therefore, it can be presumed that when somebody requests the reconsideration of a certain administrative resolution, its author would have no difficulty in doing so to confirm his previous decision or modify it totally or partially, according to the case.

Nevertheless, in practice it has frequently been observed that the requests for reconsideration submitted by those affected by some administrative decision take days, and sometimes even longer, to be resolved. In addition, there are occasions, such as when reconsideration is requested regarding some punishment related to a time period, in which the second decision, the one handed down regarding the request for reconsideration, is handed down only when it is void of any real significance.

On 18 June 1979 the interior minister ordered the 30-day suspension of the publication and distribution of two newspapers, a decision which we consider to be unconstitutional. On the same day the newspapers requested that the order be reconsidered. But up to the present time nothing has been resolved.

The situation not only points to the hypothesis that the original resolution imposing the closure of the two newspapers may have been adopted with very little prior analysis, but also to a more serious one: that the reconsideration will be unduly delayed as a form of tacit rejection.

In a republican and democratic system of government in which all authority comes from the people, no official can delay in stating his views--in an opportune way--on matters which are submitted to him by those who are governed.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS DUE TO 'CONFLICT'

PY281652 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The Uruguayan minister of agriculture and fishing today resigned his office due to a conflict with the military. The conflict was caused by Minister Jorge Leon Otero's decision to maintain freedom of meat prices and his refusal to implement measures suggested by the military.

Resignation Accepted, Replacement Named

PY290225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2317 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 28 Jun (LATIN)--President Aparicio Mendez tonight accepted the resignation submitted by Agriculture Minister Jorge Leon Otero, it was officially reported. Juan Jose Cassou, who has been under secretary of the ministry in previous administrations, was appointed to replace the resigning minister. According to information obtained from the government house, Cassou will take office tomorrow.

The brief communique released tonight gave no reason for the resignation of Minister Otero.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT CHILE 16-20 JULY

PY291900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1550 GMT 28 Jun PY

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that Uruguayan Foreign Minister Adolfo Folle will visit Chile from 16 to 20 July. During the visit he will discuss with his Chilean colleague, Hernan Cubillos, issues related to bilateral relations, trade, and their countries' positions in international organizations.

Folle had been invited by Cubillos last year during the signing of the Montevideo agreement on the border dispute between Argentina and Chile over the Beagle Channel.

He had also been invited by Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor, with whom he had had frequent meetings in the past few months.

It is taken for granted that during his stay in Santiago Folle will also hold meetings with other high-ranking Chilean authorities, and a meeting with President Augusto Pinochet is not unlikely.

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Montevideo, 22 Jun (AFP)--The Statistics and Census General Directorate announced that the cost of living in Uruguay increased 7.16 percent during May and that during the first 5 months of this year it increased 27.14 percent. The increase in January was 6.4 percent; in February, 4.7; in March, 2.5; and in April, 5.17. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0158 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY]

MIDDLE EAST OIL--Uruguay will try to purchase crude oil from the Middle East to cover its petroleum demands during the next few months. Brig Gen Jorge Borad, president of ANCAP [National Administration of Fuels, Alcohol and Cement], who has traveled to the Middle East for this purpose, has also been in contact with Venezuelan and Mexican authorities. [Montevideo EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY]

HERRERA CAMPINS DISCUSSES NICARAGUAN SITUATION

PA281611 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0637 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 27 Jun (VENPRES)--We are making great efforts to succeed in the search for a political formula to solve the situation in Nicaragua, President Luis Herrera Campins said today. The chief of state spoke with newsmen at the presidential palace and told them: We are examining the present and future positions that may be adopted and we respect all of them.

Herrera said that the world in general and Latin America in particular are perfectly aware of the efforts being made by the Andean Pact countries--including Venezuela, which has served as spokesman--to try to find a political solution to the Nicaraguan situation. Moreover, President Herrera said that Venezuela has felt encouraged by the support received from 17 countries at the OAS and also by the support just received from the Group of 77.

Venezuela is studying the situation with great calm and care--Luis Herrera Campins noted--and for this reason we are taking steps aimed at achieving success for the Andean Pact thesis. Regarding this, he concluded: As I have repeatedly stated, I have an obsession for results. I hope we can achieve political results in this matter also.

A reporter asked: Is there an increasing trend [to sever relations with Nicaragua] within the Andean Pact countries? Is this true, Mr President?

[Answer] I would say yes, but this has not been agreed upon.

[Question] Do you foresee the possibility of Venezuela severing relations with the Nicaraguan Government?

[Answer] I repeat, we are taking steps to achieve our goals.

OFFSHORE DRILLING UNCOVERS GAS RESERVOIR

PA290324 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 24 Jun 79 P-1-1 PA

[Text] A great gas discovery, possibly the greatest in the history of Venezuelan petroleum exploration, has just been made by LAGOVEN, an affiliate of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company. The discovery was made on the continental shelf north of the Paria peninsula. At this well, 40 km north of the peninsula and 200 km east of Margarita, tests were made at four levels. These revealed the potential for a giant production structure with a combined output of some 90 million cubic feet a day, equivalent to more than 12,000 barrels of crude petroleum a day.

Patad 1, located in water 120 meters deep, reached a drilling depth of over 13,000 feet and was exhaustively tested at four levels. The evaluation methods designed by LAGOVEN technicians revealed a daily production capacity of 24.3 million cubic feet at the lower level, 25.7 million cubic feet from the two intermediate levels and 39.8 million cubic feet from the upper level.

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION MEMBERS MEET PRESS

PA280400 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Jun 79 PA

[News Conference by members of Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua at El Panama Hotel in Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] During a recent interview with Dr Tunnerman of the Group of 12 for NUEVO PUEBLO Magazine, for which I also work in Costa Rica, he said that what is important for you is your platform. Since the opposition forces include right-center, right and revolutionary left forces, could you describe your government program, which of course could not be a program of only one of the groups but a program of the reconstruction government, a program we still do not know. That is my question.

[Answer--unidentified speaker] Correct. At a news conference we held at Santamaria Airport in San Jose before we left, we made public for the first time the Government of National Reconstruction's political plan. We have copies of this document. These will be distributed at the end of the meeting. [words indistinct].

The program calls for installation of a regime based on democracy, justice and social progress. It says the basis for the organization of the state are the executive branch, which will be in charge of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and a legislative branch, which will be created by means of a state council that will share legislative functions with the government junta.

This state council will be composed of 30 persons representing the following political forces: The Sandinist Front of national liberation, the National Patriotic Front--which includes the United People's Movement, the Independent Liberal Party, the Group of 12, the People's Social Christian Party, the Union of Nicaraguan Workers, the Workers Front, and the Radio Newsmen's Union--the Broad Opposition Front--which is made up of the Democratic Conservative Party, the Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, the Socialist Party of Nicaragua, the General Independent Labor Confederation, the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions--and the Superior Council of the private enterprise, COSEP--which groups the Nicaraguan Development Institute, the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, the Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua, the Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers [Union de Productores Agropecuarios] of Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction. All these social, economic and political forces will be represented in the state council. Later there will be a judicial body that will be structured with a Supreme Court of Justice at the top.

The program defines guarantees for the full exercise of human rights and fundamental liberties, the free flow and expression of thoughts, freedom of religion, free labor, trade union and popular organizations, an end to all repressive laws, abolition of repressive institutions such as the national security and military intelligence services, the eradication of the vices that have characterized the dictatorship, such as the fraudulent appropriation of goods, contraband, arrests, illegal taxation, contract frauds, fraudulent advantages in land deals, misapplication of state funds and so forth.

There is a chapter that deals with justice. Troops and civilians involved in crimes against the people, the misapplication of state funds and other illegal dealings will be brought before courts of justice. It refers to the voiding of illegal trials and sentences by the dictatorship. There is a definition of municipal autonomy. It also refers to the destruction of Somozist power structures; all Somozist power structures will be destroyed, to be replaced by new and democratic structures in line with legislation that will be passed in this regard and also in line with the program.

l. discusses the creation of a new national army. Our program states: A new national army will be created. The fundamental principles of this national army will be defense of the democratic process and of the sovereignty and independence of the nation and of territorial integrity. This army will be composed of the fighters of the Sandinist Front, the soldiers and officers of the National Guard who have demonstrated honest and patriotic conduct in the face of the curruption, repression and surrender of the dictatorship, and of those who have joined the struggle to overthrow the Somozist regime, of all the national sectors who have fought for the liberation and who may want to join the new army, and of the able-bodied citizens who will be serving obligatory military service. In this new national army there will be no room for corrupt soldiers guilty of crimes against the people. The members of the national army will be able to stand for election but they will be able to exercise their other political rights as citizens. The national army will remain in constant touch with the needs of the civilian population and will participate actively in reconstruction and development. Its members will be trained in various technical and professional fields.

There will be obligatory service for a minimum of permanent cadres for the purpose of allowing them (?to do their military duty). Gradual elimination of this obligatory service will occur when an adequate capability exists to defend our national sovereignty and when there are no longer any Somozist military holdouts. I have read this in detail because I believe this subject, the national army, is one of much interest to you. Then there is the national police, which will be dealt with based on its civic and protection functions.

We also have defined what our independent foreign policy will be: We will follow an independent foreign policy of nonalinement that will link out country with all nations that respect self-determination and just and mutually beneficial economic relations. In line with these principles, there will be diplomatic and commercial relations with those countries that respect the internal revolutionary process of Nicaragua. We will seek new markets and the solidarity of the democratic countries of Latin America and the rest of the world. This in short is what the national reconstruction program states in the political field. We will try to give you a copy of this at the end of this meeting.

[Question] If the Sandinist Front captures General Somoza, will he be brought to trial or will he be executed immediately?

[Answer--Mrs Chamorro] As Sergio was saying, we will have justice in Nicaragua, and it will be justice that will decide what will be done with General Somoza in the event he is captured alive.

[Another speaker] It is good to recall that throughout the struggle the Sandinist Front has demonstrated respect for the physical integrity of its prisoners. All prisoners, soldiers and officers of the National Guard, have received humane treatment. The Sandinist Front has moral authority in the country, and this will contain the desire for justice that the people have because of the indiscriminate shelling of the population and of the horrible genocide committed by the dictatorship against the Nicaraguan people. We are sure that just as our people demonstrated maturity in the struggle, they will demonstrate this maturity in victory by letting the law courts handle the persons guilty of crimes.

[Question] I am addressing my question to Dr Sergio Ramirez. Considering the chaotic economic situation of Nicaragua at the moment, what specific financial resources does the Government of National Reconstruction plan to use to initiate its government. That is, to what powers or foreign countries will it go for help? I would like to ask Robelo what policy the Government of National Reconstruction will adopt regarding the Central American Common Market?

[Dr Ramirez] To answer Gloria's first question, I will say that I believe that we are all aware of what the reconstruction of Nicaragua will entail following the genocidal Somoza dictatorship, which is practically destroying all the means of production in our country. It is destroying homes and human lives. In the genocidal shelling of Managua more than 15,000 people have already died, according to national Red Cross figures. It is estimated that the losses are already more than 4 billion cordobas. These losses are much higher than those suffered as a result of the 1972 earthquake. The country will be facing a foreign debt of approximately $1.5 billion. There will be no cotton harvest this year. Our cotton harvests produce most of our agriculturally-derived foreign exchange. There will be no basic grain harvest, and this means that in food alone the country will have to spend $80 million on imports.

I am providing these figures so that we may realize the extent of the Nicaraguan tragedy prior to initiating the process of national reconstruction. When we speak of international aid we are not going to link this aid to the term "power." We need general help, but we will accept this help as a free, independent and sovereign nation not subject to any form of servility, because our country has endured 50 years of servility.

However, we will need help from everyone and we will accept it with dignity, because the first thing this Government of National Reconstruction has to do is initiate an emergency plan to feed and house thousands of people affected by this genocidal war being waged by Somoza against our people.

[Question] The Sandinist National Liberation Front has said that it will not accept any solution other than the unconditional surrender of Anastasio Somoza and the National Guard. What measures have you included to avoid a bloodbath and popular justice to get out of hand in the sense that when the National Guard surrenders [sentence as heard, left unfinished]. That is, you have read the program regarding the army and the police. My question is, first, what measures have you taken to distinguish an honest officer from a dishonest one; second, the unconditional transition to the honest guard you are promoting; and third, will the ranks of general and colonel exist in the guard of the Government of National Reconstruction?

[Unidentified speaker] I will answer your questions beginning with the last one. I will tell you that the Nicaraguan army will be a modest one. We do not expect to be at war with any country or to need a large military apparatus. This will depend on the aggressions of the Somozist counterrevolution. We do not think that they will be effective. To have generals and colonels there must be a large army. I think the Nicaraguan army will be a poor and humble army in a devastated country. So far, the Sandinist army has been one where the ranks of general and colonel do not exist, and I believe that the moderating influence of Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will be definite in the constitution of this new army [words indistinct] that the Sandinist Front has.

Regarding National Guard officers that will be admitted into the new army, we already have between 15 and 20 National Guard officers who have rebelled against the tyrant and who have joined the struggle. These are the types of officers that will have the right to form part of the new army. Regarding your other question, I will repeat what I said before. It is the moral authority of the Sandinist Front to uphold the just aspirations of the Nicaraguan people against assassins by means of an institutional system of justice. We believe it will be this way. Let us not forget that the Sandinist army is a very young army with an average age of 21. Despite this, it is a mature organization and evidence of this maturity is its support for the Government of National Reconstruction in which all national sectors are represented.

Regarding your second question, our government is called a Government of National Reconstruction for many reasons. We are going to receive a country in ruins, and I am not naive enough to tell you that ideological or political struggles will be eliminated forever in Nicaragua. What I can tell you is that you can be sure that we Nicaraguans will give ourselves the time needed to rebuild the country before defining the country's ideological course. We must have some plan of action when the people make decisions in the country regarding an ideological and political course. The Government of National Reconstruction, which represents all sectors and is the result of total unity, has emerged from the need to rebuild Nicaragua. This reconstruction cannot be accomplished by a single sector or group. It is an all-out effort in which all must participate.

[Question] [words indistinct] Is it possible for you to predict how long it will take to rebuild Nicaragua? The question is, how long after Nicaragua has been rebuilt will presidential elections be held?

[Unidentified speaker] It is very hard to predict just how long it will be before we have free elections in Nicaragua, but we are doing everything possible to hold them as soon as possible because the main task is to have democracy, a free press, literacy and a rebuilt country. I believe that all Nicaraguans are waiting for Somoza to leave in order to begin rebuilding Nicaragua and to be able, within a reasonable amount of time, to have a free and democratic Nicaragua. We have not had this for a long time.

[Question] We understand that the new U.S. ambassador to Nicaragua is here in Panama [words indistinct], as well as special Ambassador William Bowlder, who participated in the mediation effort last November without success, and the U.S. ambassador to Venezuela. We would like to know if [words indistinct] had planned to meet with them and, if this is the case, what would you ask the U.S. ambassador to tell Somoza when he arrives in Nicaragua this week?

[Dr Ramirez] Well, we have been informed that there are several U.S. officials in Panama including Mr Pezzullo. We have no meeting scheduled with them, but anyway Mr Pezzullo must make a decision at this time, in which we cannot interfere. That is to say, either he goes to Managua to present his credentials to Somoza or he presents them to us. [laughter, applause]

[Question] What about the international policy of the Government of National Reconstruction?

[Unidentified speaker] I would like to ask Father Escotto, whom we have considered as our foreign minister, to answer this question.

[?Father Escoto] Nicaragua hopes to have dignified and cordial relations with all countries which, in the first place, respect our right to self-determination. This is a fundamental principle of the Government of National Reconstruction. Also, we must choose which governments in this hemisphere, Europe or other continents are worth having permanent diplomatic relations with. However, it will basically be an open policy to all countries that respect our right to self-determination.

[Indistinct question]

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct] Nicaraguan constitution. This is a Somozist constitution. Naturally, it will be abolished at once. This constitution has served to defraud and deceive the Nicaraguan people. We shall issue a basic, fundamental emergency law which will include the provisional system for government organization and will also include all the individual guarantees recognized in the human rights charter and in the OAS charter for human rights and individual guarantees.

[Question] Comrade of the junta of reconstruction, in the name of the local newspaper CRITICA and the program "Pisando Callos," I would like to ask what information you have about Yankee imperialist maneuvers in connection with an underhanded military intervention and with the aid which, according the existing evidence, is currently being given to the tyrant so he can remain in power?

[Unidentified speaker] I think we would have to refer your question to the specific results obtained at the OAS consultative meeting. I believe the proposal for the formation of an inter-American peace-keeping force and, even more remotely, the possibility of a bilateral intervention in Nicaragua were defeated there. I think it would be objective to say that the possibility of stopping our process in Nicaragua through a collective or bilateral foreign intervention is very remote at this point.

The fact that the U.S. Government supported the resolution adopted by 17 governments--which guaranteed the Nicaraguan people's right to self-determination by eliminating any foreign intervention in the solution of this problem, which is a problem of the Nicaraguan people--and the fact that a stone was placed at the international level on this tomb which has remained open for so long--the Somozist dictatorship--leads us to believe that, in effect, the United States is currently moving with this bloc comprising 17 countries, which adopted a joint international position regarding the Somozist dictatorship. These are the elements of judgment which we must take into account at this point in connection with the U.S. stand on the Nicaraguan problem.

We hope that, in accordance with this attitude, the United States, like Brazil, will sever relations with the Somozist dictatorship because it is hard to explain how a government can condemn the Somozist dictatorship by signing this resolution approved by 17 countries, while continuing to maintain diplomatic relations with this dictatorship. Brazil has been very clear in stating that, although it has not severed its relations with Somoza, it has suspended them because Somoza's is a nonexistent government. We think that is a very clear and consequential position.

[Question] There are two questions I would like to ask, both of them connected with international relations. First, a number of documents released by the Sandinist Front abroad have denounced on several occasions the existence of a U.S. plan for either direct intervention or intervention through mercenaries. Yesterday, several front spokesmen denounced the presence of several DC-8 Hercules transport planes, helicopters and torpedo boats in the so-called Canal Zone or Canal Zone military enclave. The front has also charged that those planes picking up American refugees in Nicaragua arrive there loaded with arms and ammunition. I would like to know if the members of the provisional junta of national reconstruction have any information on this subject and also, what is their stand on this issue? Secondly, Sergio Ramirez referred here to a policy of nonalinement. I would like to ask if, in view of the fact that the next nonalined summit meeting is going to be held in August and September in Havana, the Government of National Reconstruction is planning to send a delegation or if all its members will attend that nonalined summit meeting in Havana.

[Dr Ramirez] Regarding the second part of your question, the answer is yes. We have already addressed ourselves to the nonalined conference Secretariat in Sri Lanka to request authorization to attend the nonalined summit conference, and we expect the Government of National Reconstruction to be present at that meeting. Regarding the first part of your question, we do not discard--and I have been clear in stating this before--the possibility of a military intervention in Nicaragua, a possibility which Americans themselves do not discard when making their statements. This possibility is always present, but I belive it is truly remote.

Concerning the possible transfer of war materiel from the Canal Zone into Nicaragua in order to aid Somoza, the junta of reconstruction has no evidence or specific information regarding these matters. If these charges have been made by the FSLN, I would appreciate your addressing this question to the front.

I repeat, this junta of reconstruction has neither evidence nor proof that at this point the U.S. Government is supporting the Somozist dictatorship by supplying weapons and ammunition. For example I would like to point out that at this point that the bombing of the city of Managua is being done in very primitive fashion, using barrels loaded with a gasoline and diesel fuel mixture and carrying a defused fragmentation grenade inside. The grenade is connected to a wick, which is lighted before the barrel is dropped on the defenseless population. This operation is carried out when the barrel is about to be dropped, with much risk for the person who drops the bomb through the doors of the [name indistinct] planes, which the mother country sold to General Somoza several years ago. When these barrels explode in midair they spread an infinite amount of shrapnel over a 5 km radius resulting in huge fires. In other words, if Somoza has resorted to this primitive means of aggression against the people it is because at this particular point he does not have any 500-lb bombs.

[Question] What financial and military aid are you receiving from the countries of the region?

[Unidentified speaker] None.

[Indistinct question]

[Unidentified speaker] Unfortunately, I have had to pass some of the questions to the comrades of the foreign committee of the Sandinist Front because commander Daniel Ortega, who represents the Sandinist Front in this government junta, is in Nicaragua, as is Moises Hassan--behind the lines in Managua. I can answer your question by saying that the Sandinist Front is represented in this government junta by a member of its Joint National Directorate. When political decisions are made in this junta, they will be made with the participation of the Sandinist Front through its representative in this junta.

There will be a new army in Nicaragua. In our political program we have defined what we want this new army to be like. The combatants and commanders of the Sandinist Front who are involved in this liberation struggle will participate in that army. Naturally, when this army is established it will be under the authority of the Government of National Reconstruction.

[Question] The interest of the agency I represent centers around social and religious subjects. Could you comment on future church-state relations in the Government of National Reconstruction?

[?Father D'Escoto] I think that all who have followed the struggle in Nicaragua are aware that the Nicaraguan Catholic Church, thank God, has adopted a correct position in this struggle. I say "thank God" because historically in many countries, at times such as the one Nicaragua is currently experiencing, the church has not always been on the side of the people's interests. For a long time, the church was identified with the interests of the oppressive classes, but this time it is different in Nicaragua. It is something that has been occurring in Nicaragua throughout this decade. I believe that the Catholic Church is going to continue to intensify the Christianization process it is undertaking and that it will make a significant and important contribution to the phase of national reconstruction as it is doing in this (?preinsurrectional) phase.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT NOT BEHIND POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PA281843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Government of El Salvador is not promoting any type of political crime; on the contrary, it is making special efforts to curb the wave of violence "unleashed by extremists," the presidency's information secretary told ACAN-EFE today. Asked about possible means to curb frequent crimes against teachers, workers, students, civil and military authorities, and others, Col Rafael Flores Lima said Chief Executive Gen Carlos Humberto Romero has instructed all security corps members to investigate the incidents.

So far this month, 27 teachers, 10 civilians linked to government agencies and about 7 militarymen have been killed by extreme rightists and extreme leftists. Flores Lima added that the power behind those groups is under investigation and reiterated that the government is not abetting violence, stressing efforts being made at all levels to curb such activities "since political killings harm constitutional rule," as he put it. The killings of teachers are popularly attributed to anticommunist, progovernment militants, but the high official strongly dismissed any state connection with these cases. Due to the violence that El Salvador has been experiencing the past 3 years and which has been intensified in the past 4 months, the president's address is eagerly awaited on 1 July, the second anniversary of the 5-year Romero administration.

ERP TAKES WOUNDED MEMBER FROM HOSPITAL

PA290226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Revolutionary People's Army (ERP) today claimed credit for rescuing one of its members from a hospital in San Miguel, 138 km east of this capital. The operation was carried out on Tuesday. Eight persons entered the hospital to rescue Domingo Vigil, reportedly an ERP member. The policeman guarding the patient died after wounding one of the attackers, who also died later. Vigil had been under arrest since 1 May when he was wounded in an armed clash with members of the anticommunist Nationalist Democratic Organization.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT ASKS MEXICO TO GRANT ASYLUM TO SANDINISTS

PA282328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1504 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The military government of Honduras has asked Mexico to grant political asylum to 40 Sandinist guerrillas being kept under arrest in the southern part of this country. The guerrillas were captured by the Honduran Army in training camps in Honduras. The army seized various weapons, including [words indistinct]. The guerrillas have been on a hunger strike in the southern city of Choluteca, where they are being held. The Sandinists have sent letters to the press stating that they are being treated very badly, that they are not allowed to take baths, that they are not given soap, that they are not allowed to exercise, assemble or listen to the radio and that they are victims of other abuses.

Renato Irigoyen, Mexican ambassador to Honduras, said he has informed his government about the Honduran request and that he is waiting for a reply. The Honduran Army has captured many Sandinists since last September and later deported them to friendly countries, except Nicaragua, who agree to grant them political asylum.

'HUNDREDS' OF VOLUNTEERS READY TO JOIN SANDINISTS

PA281829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Hundreds of Honduran youths are poised to join the Sandinist National Liberation Front's struggle against Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. This news, originating in sources close to the Honduran Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, began circulating today. The sources did not mention whether the Honduran volunteers are going to enter Nicaragua via the Honduran or Costa Rican borders. It was noted, however, that priority enrollment is being accorded those young people who at some point in their lives were taught how to use weapons. Honduras is rife with youths who have some military training because the country has compulsory military service but no drafting system. Thus, military recruitment is conducted at random. According to the report, the Honduran brigade will join various Sandinist squads operating in Nicaragua rather than acting as a group as the Panamanian brigade is doing.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA TO DISSOLVE CONGRESS IF IT DEMANDS HIS RESIGNATION

PA281637 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jun (AFP)--In a statement published here today by the newspaper LA REPUBLICA, Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza announced that he will dissolve the Nicaraguan Congress if it demands his resignation. The Nicaraguan Congress should meet in Managua today.

Secretary Confirms Statement

PA282011 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza will dissolve Congress if it decides to remove him, Max Kelly, the president's private secretary, confirmed here today. Kelly confirmed the statement that Somoza had made to the Bogota newspaper LA REPUBLICA. Questioned on the subject, the president of the Chamber of Deputies said that the convening of congress today had not been done to discuss the replacement of Somoza, but to seek a way to normalize the country.

Conservatives Refuse to Attend

PA282144 Paris AFP in Spanish 1944 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (AFP)--The opposition's Conservative bloc today refused to participate in a congress session which is expected to seek a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. The Conservatives' withdrawal raised doubts as to whether the session could be held, as their decision means a lack of a quorum. Twenty-one Conservative representatives refused to meet after learning that the agenda did not include a discussion of the Nicaraguan crisis or even the possibility of deposing President Somoza.

The agenda included official regret at the loss of life in the armed conflict affecting Nicaragua and a debate on budget matters. The Conservatives said they had proposed a debate on the national crisis and the possibility of a constitutional solution that could include the withdrawal of President Somoza. The official Liberal representation refused to include this topic on the agenda, eliminating the possibilities for a session.

No Quorum in Congress Session

PA282309 San Jose Radio Reldj in Spanish 2145 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago we talked with Managua to ask about the session of Congress which had been planned for 1400 hours to ask for Somoza's resignation. However, the meeting has not begun because of a lack of a quorum. We also talked to the president's secretary, and he told us Somoza was not in Managua. Meanwhile, the deputies who have arrived are telephoning other deputies to round up a quorum so the meeting to ask for Somoza's resignation can begin.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT JUNTA ANNOUNCES POLITICAL PROGRAM

PA290215 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1900 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[From "Atabal Guerrillero" feature; program of the Government of National Reconstruction]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction wishes to announce the following basic guidelines of its political program:

1. ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRACY, JUSTICE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. The necessary laws will be promulgated in order to establish a system based on true democracy, justice and social progress which fully guarantees the right of all Nicaraguans to participate in politics and in universal elections, as well as the organization and functioning of political parties without any ideological discrimination, with the exception of those parties seeking to bring about a return of Somozism.

2. ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

A. Executive Branch: Executive and administrative responsibility will lie with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The junta will fulfill its duties as long as necessary in order to pave the way for true democratic development on the basis of broad popular participation and of the practical implementation of the concepts and purposes indicated in the first point of this program.

B. Legislative Branch: A Council of State will be organized that will share legislative duties with the junta. This council will guarantee the broad representation of the political, economic and social forces which have helped overthrow the Somozist dictatorship. The Council of State will be made up of 30 members, who will directly represent and will be appointed by the following political and socioeconomic organizations.

(1) Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

(2) National Patriotic Front, United People's Movement, independent Liberal Party, the Group of 12, Peoples Social Christian Party, Union of Nicaraguan Workers [CTN], Workers Front, Radio Newscasters Union.

(3) Broad Opposition Front [FAO], Democratic Conservative Party, Nicaraguan Social Christian Party, Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, Socialist Party of Nicaragua, General Independent Workers Confederation, Confederation for Trade Union Unity [CUS].

(4) Superior Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP], Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE], Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN], Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce, Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural and Livestock Producers [UPANIC], Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction.

C. Judicial Branch: The Supreme Court of Justice will be structured as the top body of the judicial branch. The number of members, its internal organization and its specific functions will be established in due time. The judicial branch's exclusive jurisdiction will be guaranteed as well as its functioning with the necessary competence and independence on the part of its members, its reestablishment of a system under which justice is imparted correctly and its guarantees that citizens' rights will be fully exercised. Complementary provisions needed to guarantee a suitable fulfillment of the responsibilities and duties inherent in the judicial branch will be dictated.

3. GUARANTEE OF FULL RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. Full respect for human rights, as established in the UN Universal Declaration and the OAS American declaration of the rights and duties of man is guaranteed.

4. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS. Taking into account the country's current situation, special guarantees will be given for the following fundamental freedoms:

A. Freedom of Information and Thought. All laws repressing freedom of thought and freedom of information will be abolished.

B. Freedom of Religious Belief. The full exercise of freedom of religion will be guaranteed.

C. Free Syndical, Unionist and Popular Organization. A law will be promulgated and measures will be adopted guaranteeing and promoting free syndical, unionist and popular organizations, both in the cities and in rural areas.

5. ABOLITION OF REPRESSIVE LAWS. All repressive laws will be abolished, particularly those that go against the dignity and integrity of man, thus putting an end to assassinations, disappearances, torture, illegal arrests and the raiding of homes.

6. ABOLITION OF REPRESSIVE INSTITUTIONS. All repressive institutions, such as the National Security Office [OSN] and the military intelligence service, which have served to repress the people and their organizations politically will be abolished.

7. ERADICATION OF THE DICTATORSHIP'S VICES. The corruption that has characterized the Somozist dictatorship will be eradicated. The corrupt actions include fraudulent appropriation of goods, smuggling, illicit tax exemptions and dispensations, fraudulent biddings and land businesses, squandering of state funds, illicit lending of money, kickbacks on loans and other irregularities. The administrative honesty and probity of all officials will become cardinal rules in the field of public administration.

8. JUSTICE. All military officers and civilians implicated in crimes against the people or in the squandering of state funds and other illegal deals will be turned over to the courts.

9. SUSPENSION OF ILLEGAL TRIALS AND SENTENCES. All trials by the illegal courts martial will be annulled and their sentences will be suspended. All political prisoners will be released and the fatherland's doors will be open to all exiles.

10. MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY. A law will be promulgated guaranteeing and making effective the municipalities' full autonomy, with authorities elected freely by the people. The Managua municipality will be restored.

11. DISSOLUTION OF THE SOMOZIST POWER STRUCTURE. All Somozist power structures will be dissolved and be replaced by new democratic structures in accordance with laws dictated for that purpose and with this program.

12. ORGANIZATION OF A NEW NATIONAL ARMY. A new national army will be organized. Its fundamental duty will be the defense of the democratic process and of the nation's sovereignty and independence, as well as the integrity of its territory. This army will include the FSLN combatants and those soldiers and officers who have exhibited honest and patriotic conduct in the face of the dictatorship's corruption, repression and surrender policies. This army will also include those who have joined the struggle to overthrow the Somozist regime, as well as all those national sectors who have fought for liberation and wish to join the new army and those able-bodied citizens who in due time fulfill their obligatory military service. There will be no place in this new national army for corrupt military officers responsible for crimes committed against the people.

13. NATIONAL POLICE. The national police will be subjected to a special role which takes into account the nature of its civic duties as well as those connected with protection of the citizens.

14. INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY. An independent, nonalined foreign policy will be implemented, permitting relations with all countries who respect self-determination and just and mutually beneficial economic relations. In keeping with these principles, diplomatic and commercial relations will be maintained with all countries who respect Nicaragua's internal revolutionary process. New markets will also be sought as well as solidarity with the democratic countries of Latin America and the rest of the world.

15. RETURN OF NICARAGUANS LIVING ABROAD. A policy for the repatriation of all Nicaraguans living abroad will be promoted so they can place their knowledge and experience at the country's service and can actively participate in its reconstruction and development.

More on Junta 'Legislature'

PA282314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has denied reports of the appointment of a new junta composed of 30 persons. In a statement to ACAN-EFE here today, Ramirez explained that the 30 member body appointed by different sectors of the Nicaraguan opposition is the "Council of State," which has legislative functions. Executives power resides in the junta, of which he is a member together with Violeta de Chamorro, Alfonso Robelo, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega. Ramirez, Robelo and Chamorro ended a 2-day visit to Panama today. Panama was the first country to recognize them as representatives of the Nicaraguan epople. The establishment of the Council of State, which some journalists call a new government junta, was announced in Panama yesterday afternoon at a news conference in which they outlined their political program. Ramirez said the journalists' report was not a mistake but an attempt by U.S. news agencies interested in discrediting the rebel government appointed this month to misinform readers.

PANAMANIAN EMBASSY PERSONNEL PREPARE TO LEAVE

PA282358 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (AFP)--A reliable source here says the personnel of the Panamanian Embassy are hastening their departure from the country today, shortly before the end of the 36-hour deadline set by Anastasio Somoza's government. The Panamanian mission, headed by Ambassador Mario Obaldia, was put in a very uncomfortable position when Panama recognized the provisional government organized by the opposition trying to overthrow Somoza. The Nicaraguan Government said it does not recognize the diplomatic status of Obaldia and four other members of the embassy. As a result of this, the Panamanian Embassy became just another house, in spite of the fact that it bears the Panamanian flag and shield. The situation was complicated when Obaldia tried to transfer 37 Nicaraguan refugees from his embassy to other embassies when relations were broken. It was reported that all the refugees left the embassy at their own risk just before Obaldia and his party was to leave Managua.

NATIONAL GUARD DENIES ENTERING COSTA RICA

PA281541 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0425 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Communique No 81 released by the Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office in Managua on 27 June 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office announces to the Nicaraguan people the malicious campaign being carried out by Radio Reloj and Radio Monumental of Costa Rica, which reported this morning that military units had entered Costa Rican territory today. This report is completely false and groundless. The military units under Commander Bravo's command, which are in charge of the patriotic mission of safeguarding Nicaraguan sovereignty at the southern border against the invaders of the international communist bridage, have always fought and neutralized them within our national territory in compliance with orders issued by the high military command. Respecting the principles of international law, it has abstained from conducting military actions in Costa Rican territory, although our observers have discovered terrorist mercenaries [words indistinct] in Costa Rica against Nicaraguan territory.

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, Chief of the Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office.

ALL MANAGUA UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL, CLAIMS NATIONAL GUARD

PA290401 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0309 GMT 29 Jun 79 PA

[Nicaraguan National Guard Communique Number 83]

[Text] The Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office announces to the Nicaraguan people that today at 1800, National Guard units completed mopping-up operations in Managua and that Managua is completely under government control. The completion of the operation to expel the terrorists from Managua marks the beginning of the counteroffensive the National Guard will launch in all parts of the country where terrorists and communist mercenaries are located to completely neutralize them.

The defeat suffered in Managua by the enemies of the nation's peace and constitutional order has been crushing. The people of Managua are urged to resume their daily activities, go to their places of work with confidence and the assurance that the National Guard continues firmly in defense of the nation against attacks by international communism.

[Signed] Col Aquiles Aranda Escobar, Chief of the Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED WITHDRAWING FROM EASTERN MANAGUA

PA282007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1945 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 28 Jun (AFP)--Many of the Sandinist guerrillas who were occupying the residential districts in eastern Managua began abandoning their positions and left the city, reliable sources disclosed today. The same sources added that there are snipers in strategic positions who are halting the advance of the Somozist National Guard. Since early this morning, Managua Domestic Service has been reporting that the Sandinists have fled Bello Horizonte residential district and are heading to Masaya, 30 km south of Managua, which is in rebel hands.

FSLN REPORTS ON STATUS OF FIGHTING IN COUNTRY

PA281948 San Jose Radio Monumental in Spanish 1853 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee of the Sandinist Front has issued a communique reporting that the Somozist National Guard tried to stage a sudden rearguard attack in Penas Blancas. This means that the Somozist guard entered Costa Rican territory, which is being protected by the Costa Rican Civil Guard. It was also reported that customs offices, bakeries, and other food processing plants are operating. We now have the following report:

[Begin recording] This is a communique. The Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front hereby reports the following:

Early this morning, our forces attacked the Tihuantepe garrison, 14 km south of Managua. The garrison was wiped out, including Lt (Cirilo Solitario), who was in charge. Reinforcements were sent from Managua and our revolutionary forces engaged them . Yesterday, the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front column uncovered a plan by the Somozist guard to conduct a rearguard attack on our position on the Costa Rican border. Many Somozist guardsmen were killed or wounded.

The Sandinist forces, which are strengthening themselves in many points in the country, are in complete control of the border areas of Guasaule, in the north, and Penas Blancas, in the south. In both places, we are operating customs offices representing the Government of National Reconstruction. Leon, the second most important city in the country, is completely under our control and we have organized a (?civilian) administration which is controlling the city. The people's militias are operating several bakeries and food processing plants. In Masaya, Diriamba, Matagalpa and some districts in Managua, some staples are being produced for the people. The march to final victory continues. Total Insurrection! Free Fatherland or Death! [Issued] 28 June 1979. [end recording]

That was a report from the Foreign Press and Propaganda Committee of the Sandinist Front. It has also been reported that the Libyan Government has officially stated that it has recognized the new Government of National Reconstruction and has offered aid to restore normalcy in Nicaragua. A Sandinist spokesman said that they will maintain excellent diplomatic and commercial relations with the Tripoli government.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED NEAR LAS MERCEDES AIRPORT

PA281846 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1826 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Approximately 15 minutes ago, heavy fighting broke out between the National Guard and Sandinist forces at Sabana Grande, which has cut off all land communication with Las Mercedes International Airport. Some 500 people have been stranded in the airport's main building.

Fighting is also reported on some roads leading to the airport, such as Piedras Quemadas. Vehicles that were heading for Managua have been turned back to Jinotepe through San Marcos, as the Diriamba Highway is totally under the control of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

AT LEAST 80,000 SAID AFFECTED BY WAR IN MANAGUA

PA282146 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua Red Cross officials report that according to conservative estimates at least 80,000 persons have been affected by the civil war in Managua since the start of hostilities 25 days ago. Of that figure, at least 1,500 were seriously wounded and a greater number suffered minor injuries.

The Red Cross spokesman said there is growing concern over lack of food and medicine to meet this emergency. The country is paralyzed, the spokesman added, and whatever we get comes in trickles from abroad.

FSLN WILL EXECUTE GUARDSMEN CAPTURED TWICE

PA282205 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2104 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) announced here today that it will execute Nicaraguan national guardsmen recaptured on the battlefront after they were set free by the FSLN.

The warning was made in connection with reports from the southeast zone about 14 guardsmen returning to Nicaraguan territory after they had been captured and handed over to the Honduran Red Cross by the Sandinists.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WORKERS SUPPORT NICARAGUAN STRUGGLE

FL282154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The workers at the Foreign Relations Ministry have reaffirmed their firm and resolute support for the struggle being waged by the heroic people of Nicaragua. William Gonzalez, representative in Cuba of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, and Carlos Castillo, member of the party committee directorate in the Foreign Ministry, spoke at the unrestrained activity of solidarity. Vice ministers and representatives of political and mass organizations in the Foreign Ministry attended the activity.

CTC EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAYAN PEOPLE

FL281222 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1151 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has issued a statement reiterating its militant solidarity with the people of Uruguay on the occasion of the international drive for solidarity with Uruguay. The message states that since the Fascist coup in 1973 the National Convention of Workers has been declared illegal, free trade union activities have ended, more than 1,000 union leaders have been jailed and trade union centers have been turned into torture chambers.

FLORIDA SMALL BUSINESS GROUP COMMENTS ON CUBA TOUR

FL281126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The executive members of the Cuban association of retailers and small businessmen from the state of Florida and their president, (Gerardo Moreno), have held a press conference at the headquarters of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples--ICAP. The representatives of the aforementioned organization stated that on their third visit to our country they toured various economic installations such as the Cienfuegos industrial complex, where they were able to see the developments achieved since the triumph of the revolution. In his meetings with newsmen (Gerardo Moreno) said that the association under his presidency wants the U. S. Government to lift the blockade imposed on Cuba. Lastly the president of the Cuban association of retailers and small businessmen located in Florida stated that our association condemns terrorist methods and believes that the Cuban Government has been complying with the agreements of the dialog [with the Cuban community abroad].

SUGAR MINISTER GETS FAO COMMENORATIVE MEDAL

FL282146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) commemorative medal on the occasion of the forthcoming world conference on agrarian reform and rural development has been received by Sugar Industry Minister Marcos Lage who will head the Cuban delegation to the conference. (Guy Chapon), FAO representative in Cuba, read a message from FAO Director General Edouard Saouma calling on all governments to intensify the struggle against poverty and underdevelopment throughout the world. Representatives from some 150 nations will gather in Rome from 12 to 20 July to prepare a new action program aimed at overcoming rural poverty and backwardness in the developing world.

DORTICOS SPEAKS AT LIGHT INDUSTRY QUALITY MEETING

FL282123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2102 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers, has been a special speaker at the first Light Industry Ministry national quality meeting. Dorticos began his remarks stating that he had studied the theses and draft resolutions regarding quality [in light industry production] being discussed at the meeting. He described these documents as technically effective. He also congratulated light industry workers for their effort aimed at improving the quality of production, adding that this should serve as an example to other state organizations.

Dorticos referred to the concern over quality of Comrade Ernesto "Che" Guevara, to First Party Congress resolutions on quality and to the need to win this battle for the benefit of the people and the country's economy. Eugenio Rodirguez Balari, president of the Cuban Institute of Research and Orientation on Domestic Needs, was another speaker during the second working day of the light industry national meeting. Rodriguez Blari discussed the survey made by the institute on the production of shoes, clothing, beer and other goods. He said that the problems of quality detected by the domestic needs institute by means of research show that the light industry is not the only one where such problems are found. The national quality meeting was chaired by Light Industry Minister Nora Frometa and was attended by Flavio Bravo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and member of the PCC Central Committee.

BRIEFS

TECHNICAL SCIENCES GRADUATION--The largest technical sciences graduation in our country has been held at the Jose Antionio Echeverria higher polytechnical institute which has graduated 458 engineers and architects. The graduation ceremony was held last night at the Lazaro Pena auditorium of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers and was presided over by party Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Jose Pelipe Carneado, chief of the Central Committee Department of Education, Culture and Science, and Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education. [Excerpt] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL]

NEW HOLGUIN COOPERATION--With the establishment of a new agricultural-livestock production cooperative in Holguin Province, there are now 39 in that province. The new collective which voluntarily decided to join together is called "Martires de Moncada." It is made up of 10 caballerias and 32 associates. Its main crops are tubers and grains. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1155 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL]

BOLIVIA

ELECTORAL COURT HAS NOT RELEASED NUMBER OF VOTERS

PY290229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1735 GMT 28 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 28 Jun (AFP)--It was noted here today that the fact that the Bolivian Electoral Court has not yet released a list with the exact number of voters in the country is disconcerting to the public which will vote in 4 days for the future executive and legislative branches. Mario Rolon Anaya, candidate for vice president and fellow candidate of former President Hugo Banzer, pointed out: "What worries us and the Electoral Court authorities is the marked irregularity which exists, because it opens the doors to electoral fraud." The electoral law establishes that the number of voters in the elections of 1 July 1979 should have been reported to the political parties, the military government and to the country on 10 June.

Press reports have indicated that although the offices for voter registration were officially closed 28 days ago, voters were still being registered in various parts of the country. Moreover, unknown voters were registered in some registry offices. Their names and surnames were being listed although they have never existed. The court has promised to release the definite number of voters within the next few hours so all candidates may compare it with the national population census. Rolon Anaya stated: "If we do not clarify this situation we might find that there are more voters than there are citizens registered in the population census who are qualified to vote because they are over 21 years of age."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT REFUTES REPORTS OF ARMS SMUGGLING

FI282344 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] President Antonio Guzman has denied reports that Col Agustin Nunez Noguera had been appointed director general of customs because an alleged smuggling of arms to Nicaragua had been uncovered. The chief of state stated that no arms shipment has been sent from Dominican territory. He added that the appointment of the former deputy chief of presidential military aides to the customs directorship was a completely routine action.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT POVEDA MIGHT UNDERGO SURGERY

PA281835 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano has announced he will return to Ecuador next Sunday provided the medical tests he is undergoing are favorable. If not, he will undergo surgery, which will postpone his return a few more days.

MEXICO

BRIGADE TO JOIN SANDINISTS IN FIGHT AGAINST SOMOZA

FL282216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Mexico City--The newspaper UNO MAS UNO announced today that a brigade of Mecican combatants will fight on the side of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] against the dictator Anastasio Somoza. The newspaper indicated that the information was furnished by a Mexican delegate who met with top FSLN leaders somewhere in Nicaragua near the Costa Rican border. The newspaper added that although the number of Mexican volunteers who will join the struggle against Somoza is not known, it is (?estimated) that it will be several hundred. UNO MAS UNO revealed that 2 weeks ago a nineman Mexican medical team joined the activities of the FSLN on the (?Bejamin Zeledon) southern front. Commenting on the formation of a brigade of Mexican combatants, the newspaper said it would be the third internationalist brigade to go to Nicaragua to fight against the National Guard. The Mexican paper recalled that the first one was the Victoriano Lorenzo brigade composed of about 200 Panamanians led by former Panamanian Health Minister Hugo Spadafora. It states that the second one was a contingent of 90 Colombians who landed at an undetermined place on the Nicaraguan coast several weeks ago to join the Sandinist forces.

WITNESS EXPLAINS HELICOPTER INCIDENT AT SHAH'S RESIDENCE

PA281713 Paris AFP in Spanish 1018 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Cuernavaca, Mexico, 27 Jun (AFP)--One of the occupants of the helicopter which reportedly attacked Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi yesterday here today denied that an attack had occurred. The witness, a member of one of the oldest families of European royalty, denied press reports which indicated that the former shah's residence in Cuernavaca had been attacked by an unregistered helicopter which had fled when the shah's bodyguards opened fire. The witness denied that there was any attack, indicating that the helicopter had taken off at 1100 (1700 GMT) with Reza Pahlevi, 19-year-old son of the former shah, who is very interested in flying, and four other persons, including the witness. The witness said that the noise made by the helicopter could have been confused with gunfire. He added that the helicopter returned 2 and 1/2 hours later. The Pahlevi family on Tuesday received visitors from all over the world who wanted to see the shah, the close friend of the imperial family said. He added that former U.S. President Richard Nixon is expected to make a visit.

PERU

GEN BALAREZO VALLEBUONA APPOINTED AS ENERGY, MINES MINISTER

PA281854 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 28 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 28 Jun (AFP)--Gen Rene Balarezo Vallebuona was sworn in today as new Peruvian energy and mines minister replacing Gen Juan Sanchez Gonzalez, who resigned last night. General Balarezo Vallebuona, 54, was army logistics services chief and had been armored division commander in sourthern Arequipa as well as general adviser at the Energy and Mines Ministry.